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Notes on Japanese Lichens. VI.

By **Yasuhiko Asahina.**

Distribution of *Glossodium japonicum* A. ZÄHLBR. within the Japanese Empire.

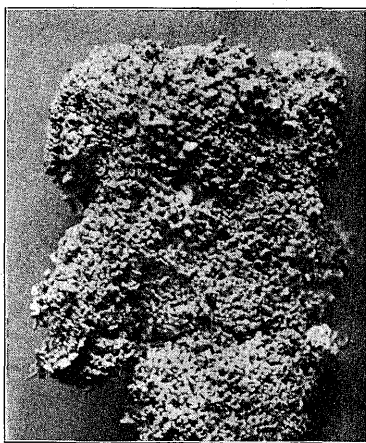
This remarkable lichen (Tokyo Bot. Magazine, vol. XLI, p. 336. 1927) has hitherto been found in the following localities in Hondo: Prov. Musasi (Mt. Mitumine), Prov. Kii (Mt Koya), Prov. Ettyu (Mt Tateyama) and Prov. Rikutyu. The altitude of these localities is between 3000-4000 feet above the sea-level or rarely much lower. This summer, during my Saghalien-excursion, I have found it everywhere in the primeval forest there, growing upon the wet rotten trunks, sometimes hardly reaching 300 ft. Mr. FUJIKAWA, member of our excursion, on our way back to Tokyo, climbed Mt. Daisetu, Hokkaido to ascertain this lichen, where he was fortunate enough to find it there.

It, therefore, may be said that *Glossodium japonicum* is one of the typical inhabitants of Japan and it is widely distributed species in the primeval forests in this country. (Compare the map in the Japanese text.)

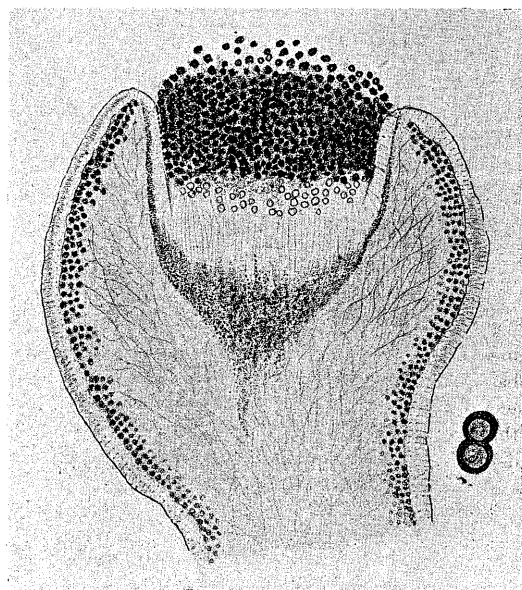
On the Occurrence of *Acroscyphus sphaerophoroides* Lév. in Japan.

While examining the lichen specimens recently collected by Mr. FUJIKAWA on Mt. Daisetu (Prov. Ishikari, Hokkaido) I have found a saxicolous lichen which I could not but identify, from the description and figures by REINKE (Jahrbuch f. Wissenschaftl. Botanik, Bd. XXVIII, p. 90: Bd. XXIX. 312) and from those by Zahlbruckner (Symbolae sinicae, III, p. 34) as *Acroscyphus sphaerophoroides*, Lév. This coniocarpineous lichen has hitherto been recorded only from Mexico, Peru, Himalaya and Yun-nan, and apparently it is a new addition to the Japanese flora of lichens. Mr. FUJIKAWA has found only one specimen growing upon a rock on the summit of Keigetu-dake among the mountain range of Daisetu.

The sterile branches are about 1mm thick, the fertile ones 2-3mm wide. The surface of the thallus grayish white, in some part light yellowish. The cortex is $50-60\mu$ thick, algal cells globose, $6-9\mu$ in diameter. The medullary hyphae colourless outside, tinged yellow in the middle. Excipulum proprium is coloured brown, continuing to the dark brownish hypothecium. Hymenium hyalin, consisting with paraphyses and young apothecia, upon which the blackish mazaedium lies. Spores dark brown, two celled, strongly constricted in the middle, each cell roundish, with thick membrane $20-30 \times 13-16\mu$ in size. Pycnidia frequent, crowded especially towards the tip of the branch, immersed, wall colourless, ostiole brown, sterigmata articulate, pycnidiospores pleurogenous, oblong, $3 \times 1\mu$ in size.



Acroscyphus sphaerophoroides Lév.



Acroscyphus sphaerophoroides Lév. Vertical section of apothecium and a spore.

(ASAHINA del.)